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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

VOLUME II. TUCSON, ARIZONA, APRIL 12, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER 59.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN,

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF ARIZONA.

J. HOWARD WELLS, Editor.

—TERMS—

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OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, March 17, 1860.

CITY RAILROAD SPECULATORS—BIG SWINDLES.

Of the many schemes of political jobbing, that find their way into and through the Legislature, that which passed our Senate last week, granting to the Seventh Avenue Railroad Co. the right of laying down rails and running cars on forty-eight of the principal thoroughfares of the city, is by all odds the most magnificent. It utterly throws in the shade all previous jobs that have been smuggled through the Legislature as rewards for partisan services, or that have been brought about by the long purses of adventurous speculators. There are several heavy capitalists who are ready to give the city a million of dollars bonus for the franchise for the proposed charter, or a yearly sum of seventy thousand dollars, as the city authorities may elect. They can easily afford this. All our city railroads are very productive. The stock of the Harlem [illegible] Railroads is scarcely to be had at any price, although one hundred and sixty and one hundred and forty are respectively bid for the shares. The Second Avenue railroad was built entirely by bonds, so that the stockholders in fact never paid a farthing out of their own pockets. The bonds have nearly been paid out of the profits, and the stock is almost at par. The Third Avenue road cost about $465,000, but is represented by a stock of $1,250,000, so that in fact it pays about 20 per cent. annual dividend to its proprietors. The sixth Avenue road, which cost $230,000, is represented by a stock of $800,000, and pays equally well. The Eighth Avenue road cost about $260,000, has a stock of $850,000, and cannot be purchased at 200 per cent. premium. And the proposed Seventh Avenue road, if it is carried through the House and becomes a law, will be built by bonds, and earn 25 per cent. per annum on its cost. The ruling spirit of the scheme is George Law, who generally manages, by hook or crook, to so lubricate his plans as to carry them through any city or State Legislature necessary to give them the sanction of law.

RAPID TRAVELING FOR A MILLIONAIRE TANNER.

Everybody in "York State" has heard of the great tanner, Zadock Pratt, who has held a seat in our State Senate and in Congress, and who two or three years since was an aspirant for honors gubernatorial. The old gentleman is now seventy years of age and hearty as a buck. On the 20th of December last he sailed in the steamer Baltic from this port, for San Francisco, a distance of nearly six thousand miles; traveled one thousand miles in California; on the 3d of February left San Francisco by the overland route for St. Louis, a distance of three thousand miles; thence from St. Louis to New York by railroad, two thousand miles, and arrived here last week, having traveled twelve thousand miles in seventy days, and came home scarcely fatigued. For a seventy year old tanner, a has-been Congressman, and a would-be Governor, that's doing tolerably well.

GERMAN SWANS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK—COST OF THE PARK.

George Kunhardt, Esq., U S Consul at this port for the Free City of Hamburg, has offered as its representative to present to the Commissioners of our great Central Park, as many of the beautiful and stately swans, so celebrated in Hamburg, as the Commissioners desire—with the additional offer to send them by an experienced person, who will see them delivered and give to the officials of the Park all the necessary information for their protection and preservation. The Park, by the way, is just now the subject of legislative action at Albany, a bill having passed the House giving the Commissioners $5,000,000, in addition to what they have already expended and what they now have on hand. The land since purchased and now added to it, cost $1,275,000. The improvements made and contemplated, together with the $5,000,000 now asked for, will make the total cost of that splendid municipal pleasure ground $13,257,666. The probabilities are, that before it is entirely finished, not less than twenty millions of dollars will have been expended for the grounds and their adornments.

THE EXODUS OF PRIZE FIGHTERS FOR EUROPE—PUGILISM.

The city of New York yesterday witnessed the exodus of four of the most notorious fighting men and bruisers that can be found in the country—John Morrissey, Paddy Hughes, Dad Cunningham and John Teehy—who sailed in the Africa for Liverpool, and who go out to witness the fight between Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy. At the wharf was the most singularly repulsive looking gang of rowdies I ever beheld, who came to see them off—regular [illegible] and one eyed—regular brutes, every one of whom looked like an escaped convict. In case Heenan should whip the British bully, it is Morrissey's determination to challenge him to a fight on English ground. Frank Leslie's historian (Dr Rawlings) and artist (Mr Berghaus) sailed in the same steamer, for the purpose of preparing for The News an illustrated account of the battle. As soon as Morrissey arrives in London, he intends to have a set-to with Sayers, to test his "science." Our chivalric Morrissey puts up his daily orisons that Heenan may be smashed.

WILL OF THE LATE J G BOKER.

As was anticipated, the will of the late John G. Boker, which has been presented for probate since my last, disinherits his daughter Mary Ann, who married John Dean (his coachman,) and his son Albert, who sympathized with his sister. It may be that the will can be broken. Steps have been initiated, I hear, for that purpose.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

The Forrest divorce case, which has been in the courts for six or seven years, and proved a perfect placer for the lawyers, is at last on the point of final adjudication. The Superior Court yesterday made an order confirming the report of the referee, as to the amount of allowance to be given to Mrs. Forrest as alimony, viz.: four thousand dollars per annum from the time of the commencement of the suit, deducting the amount already paid her. This four thousand per annum is to be paid her for life, and is made perfectly secure by a lien on Mr Forrest's former estate called Font Hill, a few miles from this city, now the property of one of the religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH MOVEMENTS.

I learned this morning, from a gentleman largely interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Co., that arrangements are nearly completed for taking up the old cable, and relaying such portions of it as are uninjured. Subscriptions for additional stock have already been taken to a considerable amount. The company propose, that if the British Parliament will allow them a subsidy of eight per cent on their new stock and four on the old, in case the cable shall be successfully laid, that the work shall be commenced forthwith. France agrees to pay one third of the subsidy. The company have until December 1861, in which to complete the work under the first contract.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES—FIRES IN FEBRUARY.

The wonderful specimen of celestial workmanship—man—who has been described as the animal who walks upright and makes bargains, however active and ingenious he may be in the ordinary affairs of the world, is destined soon to be shorn of his supremacy at fires in connection with "the machine." The days of "Mose" are passing away as quietly as the closing hours of a good man's life. Steam has done for him. The steam fire engines are rapidly superseding the old hand machines. Yesterday the city purchased more steamers, at a cost of $3,850 and $1,875, to be finished in ninety days. The makers are Lee & Larned, who own the patent and have built all that have been ordered thus far, by the city. At all of the recent fires, and especially at those that occurred in the coldest days of winter, the superiority of the steam machines was so obvious as to place comparison quite out of the question. The number of fires that occurred in the city last month was fifty six, involving a loss of only about $61,000, which is $100,000 less than the losses at January. The number of conflagrations that have occurred so far in the present month is considerably larger, and the number of incendiarism unusually great.

LARGE CHARITIES.

A correspondent, in a recent letter, alluded [illegible] made the previous Sunday, in one of the most fashionable churches in this city. That most delightfully benevolent exploit was quite eclipsed last Sunday morning, in the Presbyterian Church of Dr Adams. After a sermon, in which he "talked Missionary" to them like a German uncle, the plates were passed, and on counting up the amount therein it was found that the congregation had given eleven thousand dollars.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—COINCIDENCES.

Politicians are now at fever heat in reference to the approaching Charleston Convention. The hotel keepers of that city propose to show what they can do in the way of charges. Some of them have announced that they shall charge from $7 to $10 per day for board and $50 per day for parlors. It is safe to predict a row as the result of such "chivalric" extortion. I mentioned last week, that the Chicago Convention will be held on the birthday of Senator Seward. Curiously coincident, is the fact that the Charleston Convention is to be held on the birthday of Senator Douglas. The day is memorable in other respects. Shakspeare and Cervates having departed this life on that day. Perhaps it may be remembered in future as the occasion when the "little giant" gave up the ghost politically.

THEATRICAL PROFITS.

The theaters of New York have never had so prosperous a season as the present. All have coined money. At Niblo's, Wallack's, Laura Keene's and the Winter Garden, the nightly receipts have seldom been less than $500 each, and from that to $1000. The Bowery theatres have been equally prosperous, and the Opera managers are understood to have cleared over $20,000. One operatic divinity, Picolomini, has just been committing matrimony. One morning she sang at the Crystal Palace, London, and left next day for Dublin, where the knot was tied. The happy man is an Italian Prince, a Roman by birth, and a relative of one of the Cardinals. He is a man of some fortune, and said to be a clever fellow. Speaking of actors and singers, reminds me that I saw in a foreign journal, a few days since, a statement by a French statistician, that Europe now contains 18,140 living actors, 21,606 actresses, 1,735 managers of theaters, 1,947 prompters, and 28 790 artists; making altogether an army of 72 216 persons, dependent on the stage for a living. In this country the number is estimated at about 15,000.

Our Mesilla Correspondence.

MESILLA, MARCH 20th 1860.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR THE NAVAJOS.

Company C mounted Rifles, Lt. Howland commanding, left Fort Fillmore a few days since for the Navajo country. Lieut McNeill was in command. Capt Howland will follow in a few day, being detained at the Fort on business connected with the expedition.

THE BALL GIVEN BY THE CITIZENS OF MESILLA, TO CAPT GILES HAWLEY, O M. CO.

"Begor! this fete, all balls does bate,
At which I worn a pump, and I
Must here relate the splendthor great
"O. the" OVERLAND MAIL "company."

This assemblage proved to be a splendid affair, it was given in honor of Capt G. Hawley, Superintendent of the Overland Mail Co. at this place, who leaves on the first stage, for the East, on a short visit to the "old folks at home." Mr Smith, the Superintendent at El Paso was in attendance, and Mr Brickley, the active and popular Superintendant of your end of the line, was here during the preparation for the fete, but the stage going West arrived late in the day, and Mr B. had, to the regret of all, to leave for Tucson.

The dancing took place in Sled's commodious assembly room, and the supper was served in the court yard of his spacious building, the whole being covered with canvass, for the occasion. The supper was prepared under the superintendance of Saturnino Barrientes, Esq and reflected great credit upon that gentleman. One hundred and twelve bottles of champaign were uncorked after the guests had been seated at table, and with what had been drank in the early part of the Evening, it may be intimated that a more jollier and more convivial party, that ever met in the (proposed) Territory of Arizona.

The room was splendidly decorated. The entire ceiling covered with the "Stars and Stripes," generously loaned the committee of arrangement, by the officers of Fort Fillmore. In the centre of the room, was suspended a portrait of Washington, on the right and left of the Father of his Country, were portraits of Gen. Jackson and President Buchanan.

There were a number of devices and paintings gotten up expressly for the occasion, among which were two miniature stage coaches and emblematic of the pioneer time of running the line, one of the coaches was followed by a hungry coyote—and the other the horses were being attacked by a lion. On one coach was painted in white letters—in English and Spanish

"We are bound to run all day."

and on the other

"We are bound to run all night."

A new star also shone out—if not brightly, it loomed up at least conspicuously:

"The *whip*-star regus."

It was formed by two new and beautiful whips, decorated with rosetts—under the star was a magnificant set of harness which had never been in use, and when the floor manager gave out to

"Cu with the dance, let joy be unconfined."

If not in very classic language—it was at least appropriate for the occasion, it was

"Crack your whips."

The band comprised six bass pieces, a harp and violin, and at intervals during the evening, and while the guest were seated at table, it played the soul stirring air of

"Wait for the wagon and we'll all take a ride."

It "Rose" don't "howl" when "old Hawley" gets back to his native [illegible]; in the great State of New York, for the long conference upon one of its citizens, by the *genteel fingers* of la Mesilla; the author of that beautiful and classic expression, quoted at the commencement of this paragraph—gave utterance in vain to that oft used or *mis*-used saying. At least, "them's my sentiments."

ARIZONIAN.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

☞ To Advertisers.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to The Arizonian, Tucson, Arizona.

☞ Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

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C. C. Crane.....San Francisco
Epifanio Aguirre.....Las Cruces
Thomas Bull.....La Mesilla
Chas. H. Merritt.....El Paso
J. B Dow.....Arizona City

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

Claims for an Organization.

The bill for the organization of Arizona having been favorably reported by the Territorial Committees of the House and Senate, it remains for the present Congress to determine to what extent, if any, legislation is necessary for this portion of our country's territory With them rests the responsibility, whether we are to continue in our present defenseless condition, relying on our own exertions for that protection to person and propery which is the inalienable right of every citizen—or whether we are to be the recipients of those privileges and blessings now awarded to citizens of more favored portions of our common country.

It is this neglect of rights, year after year—this refusal to listen to the prayers and petitions of our people, properly presented—that has at last awakened our citizens to a sense of their position, and the necessity of acting in such a manner as may prove most conducive to their true interests and prosperity. The formation of the Provisional Government of Arizona, under which we now live, was the only course left, in the absence of legislation by the Congress of the United States. The time had come when the state of lawlessness and anarchy, long ... administration of the law for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, if we would look for the growth and prosperity of the Territory.

The people of Arizona, loyal to the Constitution and their country, have organized this Government only as a last recourse. No desire exists among them for its continuance a day longer than may be the wish and pleasure of Congress. In the very Preamble of the Constitution, which they adopted for their guidance and government, they have expressly stated that it should remain in force only till such time as the Congress of the United States may grant them a Territorial organization. They renew their petitions before that body for the immediate organization of Arizona. Additional weight is given to their claims by this act of the people in the formation of a Government, showing the necessity existing for the establishment of law and protection. Ill-y able as they are—exposed in a thinly settled country, surrounded by tribes of hostile Indians—to bear the costs and burdens thus imposed, yet their necessities permitted no alternative, in the refusal of that protection which it is the bounden duty of the General Government to afford.

The formation of the Provisional Government is irrefutable evidence of the feelings of the people of Arizona, in favor of a Territorial organization. It is to its friends we are indebted for the present change. No dissenting voice exists as to the importance of an immediate organization, and it is the duty of Congress to grant at once that form of Government so imperatively demanded by the people of the Territory.

The favorable action of the Territorial Committees of the House and Senate, again places our claims before the Congress of the United States. With them rests the future of Arizona. May they be so guided in their deliberations, that their final action may result in the formation of a Government equal to the wants and wishes of our people.

OUR GUAYMAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Guaymas, March 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the Weekly Arizonian:

Rosalio Garcia of Buena Vista, has just given information, that *James Campbell of San Antonia Texas*, aged about sixty years, was recently found murdered with nearly all the flesh eaten off his body by wild animals, at Agua Caliente near Buena Vista. Mr. C. purchased about one hundred horses and mules of Senor Guerrero, at Chino Ranch, in the State of Sinaloa, and with the aid of Mexicans was driving them to California. Most of his animals are running wild about Agua Caliente, which is infested with Apaches and hostile bands of Yaquis. Suspicion rests upon his servants, and also an Yaqui who accompanied them, who were seen wending their way toward the north, clothed in American style, with some of his best horses and mules. It was known to many persons, that he had considerable gold with him, besides he purchased 40,000 acres of land near Ures as he stated for one thousand dollars. Arrangements are being made, to recover if possible some of the stock, and to bring the guilty ones to justice.

E P Kennedy, Esq, another citizen of the United States, was *murdered* on the 25th ult, at La Paz, Alta California, under the following circumstances

At Capt C B Smith's store, a mule belonging to a customer within kicked a passing Mexican, who became so enraged, that he quickly got a gun, and was entering the store to shoot the owner of the mule, when Mr. Kennedy came from behind the counter, and forbid his entering. The enraged man was driven out several times, and finally thrown into the gutter, when another Mexican coming up to his assistance, tried to run Mr K through with a bayonet, but which he was unsuccessful in doing While Mr K. was warding off the attacks of the man with the bayonet, the other arose from the gutter, and taking deliberate aim, shot him through the abdomen Mr Kennedy ran into the store, *crying "Captain, I am killed,"* and died in twenty minutes. All the Americans in the place assembled, to express their indignation and to report the facts with the evidence, to Capt. Porter of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys, and to the Secretary of State.

Politically there is nothing of importance to communicate. You have probably heard that Losado with near two thousand men was in the vicinity of Mazatlan. No attempt however as yet has been made to take the city. The attention of the authorities is at present absorbed by the Apache troubles on our northern frontier. That section of Sonora is overrun by these savages, and the devastation they are committing is incalculable, and is feared if continued in will result in the depopulation of the ranches and towns in that portion of the State. The authorities will do all in their power to aid those in danger, but their means are so limited the Apaches are in but little fear of any serious check to their undisputed dominion of that portion of Sonora adjoining your Territory.

PERSONAL.

We had the pleasure to day, of shaking hands with the Hon. E. W. McKinstry, of California, who, though quite a young man, is serving his second term as District Judge of the counties of Napa, Solano, etc., having been re elected to that honorable post with but slight opposition. As a man, he posesses all those noble attributes of character, so very essential and marked in the well-bred and accomplished gentleman—on the Bench he presides with dignity and fairness The Judge arrived in town in an extra of the Overland Mail Co, and is on his way East to spend a few months, having permission to do so, from the California legislature. We wish him a pleasant trip and a happy re-union with kinsmen and friends on the Atlantic side. His return again to California will be anxiously looked for, by hosts of friends, in every section of that great State.

Osage Mission Reservation.—From a gentleman, a resident of Arizona and who is extensively known in this section, writing from Osage Mission, Kansas Territory, we learn that the Osage tribe of Indians, who at present own a reservation of fifty miles wide and three hundred miles long, will only dispose of half of their country to the United States. The sale will take place during the present month. This tract of land, as was anticipated, will not be thrown open for settlement, as it is the present intention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to locate the Sac and Foxes as well as the Kaw tribes of Indians upon those lands, they having lately ceded, by treaty stipulations, all of their lands to the United States.

Appointment.

Judge G. H. Oury, of the 2d Judicial District, has appointed T. M. Turner, Esq., of Tubac, District Court Clerk, for this district. Mr. T. will also be *ex officio* Clerk of the Probate Court of the County, and of the Supreme Court, when its Sessions are holden at Tucson, the Capital. This appointment is popular in this section of the Territory, where Mr. Turner is known. We have no doubt but that he will prove to be a valuable as well as an efficient officer.

Proceedings of the Convention for the Organization of a Provisional Government for Arizona.

Third Day.

MORNING SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment—roll called. On motion, the proceedings of yesterday's proceedings (April 3) were dispensed with.

The reports of committees was then called for.

Judge Neal, chairman of the committee on Constitution and Schedule, reported progress, and asked further time for the completion of the Schedule. Granted.

Mr. Mastin from the committee on County Lines and Boundaries, submitted a report.

[The substance of the report, in an amended form, was afterward incorporated in the Schedule, and is therefore omitted here.]

The Sergeant-at arms being absent, the President appointed F. G. Ake to fill the office *pro tem.*

On motion, a committee on Printing was appointed, consisting of G. H. Oury, DeRuyther and McGowan.

On motion, adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cozzens stated that Capt. R. S. Ewell, U. S. A, was present, and moved that he be invited to a seat within the bar of the House. Carried.

Capt. J. Dean Alden from the committee on Enrollment, reported that they had secured the services of Mr. N. King, who had kindly copied the Constitution in a shape suitable to enrollment. The report was accepted, and on motion a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. King, and he was invited to a seat within the bar of the House.

Mr. Secretary Oury, chairman of the committee on Printing, submitted the following report:

Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

To the Hon James A. Lucas, President of the Convention:

The committee, to whom was referred the printing of the Constitution and the proceedings of this Convention, have had the same under consideration; and, after consultation with the proprietor of The Arizonian, find that two hundred and fifty copies printed in English and one hundred and twenty-five copies in Spanish, will cost $275; and that five hundred copies alone in English, will cost $225—which appears to your committee too extravagant, and consequently they have made no arrangement for the performance of the service. All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. OURY, Chairman.

On motion, the report was accepted and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

On motion, the whole subject was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Owings and DeRuythers.

Mr. B. F. Neal from the standing committee, reported a Schedule to accompany the Constitution, which was accepted, and Convention proceeded to consider the same section by section.

... Capt. J. Dean Alden the section entitled "Counties," was first considered.

The Secretary having read the sections,

Capt. Alden moved to amend by inserting the name of "Ewell," to the county comprising the territory between the Chirrichua Mountains and the longitudinal line proposed as the western boundary of the county, in place of Santa Rita, as called in the report.

The amendment was adopted by an unanimous vote.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the schedule, commencing at section 1.

At the request of the Mexican delegates, Mr. T. J. Miller was appointed to interpret to them the subject matter of each section, as considered.

Pending the consideration of the schedule, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met at 7 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The consideration of the schedule was continued.

The whole schedule having been voted upon, section by section, and sundry amendments incorporated, on motion it was engrossed for a third reading, and finally passed.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the schedule read by its title. The question now being on the adoption of the schedule, the ayes and noes were called, when it resulted as follow: Number of votes cast, 27; ayes, 26; noes, 1.

On motion, the schedule was committed to the committee on enrollment, for the purpose of being enrolled.

On motion, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Fourth Day.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Thursday, April 5, 1860, at 9 o'clock. Roll called, and a quorum being present, the Convention proceeded to business.

The minutes of second and third days' proceedings were read, and after several slight amendments, were approved.

Judge McGowan submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the pure, wise, and patriotic administration of our venerable President James Buchanan, fully believing, that his only aim in carrying out his Government, has been for the good of the whole country. And if some of the judicious measures of the administration have failed to become effective, it has been owing to the opposition of factious demagogues whose only desire has been for their own aggrandizement, and political preferment, and not for the public welfare.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our Delegate to Congress—the Hon. S. Mowry, and his indefatigable efforts to obtain for Arizona a Territorial organization, deserves the especial trust and confidence of the people of this Territory, and that a vote of thanks be tendered to him by the people, through their Delegates elect to this Convention, for the creditable manner in which he has discharged ... obligations of ... position, with the request that ... same ... in our behalf.

Resolved, That in ... R. S. Ewell, of Fort Buchanan, the people of Arizona have found a devoted friend, and the Government a distinguished Officer—one who is ever ready, to pursue and bring to justice the savage murderer and destroyer of human life or to rescue the helpless captive. He has the heartfelt thanks of the people of Arizona, and we trust that Government will not be tardy in bestowing upon a meritorious soldier, some evidence of its approbation—commensurate with his efficient services.

Resolved, That the Commanding and other Officers, stationed at the several Military Posts in Arizona, have faithfully discharged their duties, and have performed all that the limited means within their power would permit, for the suppression of the Indian forays, so frequent and destructive to the lives and interests of the settlers of the Territory.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby tendered to J. A. Lucas, Esq., for the very able, impartial, and dignified manner, he has discharged the duties of President of this Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention, are also tendered to G. H. Oury, & T. M. Turner, Esqs. for the efficient manner they have discharged the duties of Secretaries to the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention, are due to Wm. H. Burke, Esq. Serjeant at Arms, and Jas. Robinson, Esq. Doorkeeper, for the efficient manner they have discharged the duties of their offices.

A motion to adjourn was negatived.

On motion, the Convention took a recess for five minutes.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cozzens submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Be it resolved, by the delegates of the people of Arizona, in Convention assembled, that we earnestly and particularly protest against the removal of any of the United States troops now stationed in Arizona, or the breaking up of any United States military post now established in said Territory; and particularly do we protest against the removal of Fort Fillmore, upon the Rio Grande, and Fort Buchanan on the head of the Sonoita, as the citizens of those portions of the Territory are entirely without protection; and exposed to the depredations of hostile tribes of Indians who infest that section of country.

On motion of Judge Neal, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Governor elect, and inform him that the Convention was now ready to administer to him the oath of office.

The committee consisted of Messrs. Neal, McGowan and Donaldson.

On motion, Mr. Frank DeRuyther was added to the committee.

The committee appeared with Dr. L. S. Owings, the Governor elect, who then conducted within the bar of the House, when the oath of office, as prescribed by the Schedule, was duly administered by J. Howard Gray, Justice of the Peace.

The Governor addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, I deem it necessary, before entering upon the duties devolving on me, as the Executive officer of the Provisional Government, just created, to present to this Convention, and to my fellow citizens at large, some of the views that I entertain and the policy which shall govern my actions in endeavoring to carry into effect the administration of the new Territorial Government. Previous to this however, I cannot refrain from tendering to you my heartfelt thanks, for the honor you have so generously conferred upon me, in selecting me as the chief Executive of the Provisional Government—the marks of approbation, which I have received at your hands is very flattering to my feelings, indeed, and I cannot at this moment, find words, in the vocabulary of my language, strong enough to convey to you my sincere gratitude—if however, a faithful discharge of the duties of the office, pertaining to the Gubernatorial chair, will be any recompense, for the honor, you have with one spirit so unanimously and generously conferred on me, I pledge my sacred honor it shall be done—to the strict letter of that Constitution—under which we are acting, and with a proper respect to the laws of the United States. In carrying out these measures, however, should I unfortunately err, and to do so is human—you must attribute these errors to the head and not to the heart.

There were probably many reasons why I should not have accepted the office of Governor, but there is one very cogent one which has mainly prompted me in so doing, and that is, my just conviction, that every individual, however exalted or humble his position in life may be, when called upon by his fellow citizens, to serve them in a public capacity, he should, cheerfully accede to their wishes, even, should the sacrifice of private interests be great.

I am truly embarrassed in the fear, that my abilities may not be equal to the onerous duties imposed upon me, but with your co-operation and that of my fellow citizens, and under the influence and direction of Divine Providence, I trust I may be enabled to form, even in this chaotic region, a government calculated to insure protection, cause the Territory to prosper and render the people happy.

In the organization of a government, like the one we have just established, there are numerous difficulties to contend with, and many serious obstacles to surmount before we can mature things for the best interests of the Territory and meet the approbation of all of our fellow citizens. I shall, however, trusting in your sound judgment, and wise counsels, enter upon the discharge of the duties of office, with a degree of confidence.

I harbor no doubts, as to the feasibility of the project for establishing a Provisional Government, nor do I believe, in adopting a Constitution to guide us in administering the affairs of said govern-

ment, that we in any way infringe upon, or co[illegible] with that sacred instrument, the Constitution o[illegible] United States.

It is well known to you, gentlemen, that we have as yet little or no statistical information, by which we can arrive at any data, in regard to the fiscal affairs of the Provisional Government—no direct tax can be levied upon the people—and the Mesilla valley, and the country immediately surrounding it, are the only places, that have heretofore paid merchants and pedlars licenses, etc.—these licenses from all sources, amounted in the aggregate, yearly to between eight and nine thousand dollars, this sum was payable into the treasury of New Mexico, under our present organization it will be paid into the treasury of our Provisional Government, and it will go far in helping to liquidate the expenses of the officers, printing, [illegible] of the new government. So soon as the County [illegible]ections are held, and Probate Judges, and Sheriffs are duly installed, in the several Counties in the Territory, we shall probably be able to arrive at a correct conclusion, as what sum can be raised annually, to defray the expenses of the government. From all the information I can gather, from those who are best acquainted with the facts—by pursuing a prudent and an economical course—the revenues which will accrue to the Government, under the old system—the licenses imposed by the statutes of New Mexico, and which would have been assessed, in the western portion of the Territory, had the new County been organized—will be amply sufficient, to meet all the wants of the Government.

The main cause, for the non-collection of licenses by the officers of the Territory of New Mexico, in the western portion of the Territory of Arizona, can be attributed to the fact, that this portion of Arizona, is far removed from Santa Fe, (Tucson being over 600 miles, and Arizona and Gila cities 900 miles from the capital of New Mexico) the location of a government, which failed to afford us any protection, or to enact the necessary laws to enable us at least, to have some show of a form of government under which we, civilized as we claim to be, could peaceably exist. The County of Dona Ana comprised the whole of the Gadsden purchase, and two towns on the East side of the Rio Grande—Las Cruces and Dona Ana—containing a population of four thousand—and the entire county containg an estimated population of 11000 souls—and my opinion is, gentlemen, when the census of the Territory shall have been taken, it will far exceed that number. This same county covering an area of country from the extreme East to the Western boundary, of 900 miles, and in breadth, from 2 to 300 miles; and in population 11000, was allowed *one* Senator and *one* Representative, in the legislative council, which convened yearly at Santa Fe—a representation probably, not equal to the smallest county in the New Mexican Territory Why, gentlemen, the number of inhabitants to day in the Mesilla valley, far outnumber those of the ancient and far famed City of Santa Fe. Arizona, to her honor be it said, does not avail herself of this New Mexican *liberality* by sending any one to Santa Fe, to represent her; but we have sent an honorable gentleman, (M. Mowry) to Washington to represent our necessities, and if possible, to procure for us, a Territorial Government at the hands of Congress—we still have hopes, in the justness of our cause—that our Representative may yet succeed in getting an organization—even before the adjournment of the present Congress, "a consummation most devotely to be wished for," by the people, of this neglected country—until that important epoch in our history arrives—let us. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, adopt for our guidance the motto of the English Kings: "*Dieu et mon droit*"—God and and my right.

I am reminded, by a friend, that a rumour was rife some time last winter, that the New Mexican Legislature had passed a law creating a new county somewhere in the Western section of the Territory—the metes and bounds of this new county, no one in Arizona has ever been made acquainted—nor is it requisite that they should, for the people did not ask this favor at the hands of the Legislature then sitting at Santa Fe, and consequently never intended to organize any more counties of their creating. It is not my province, gentlemen, neither is it your desire I know, to detract from the New Mexican people any honor that properly belongs to them—far from it. At the same time, while I am willing to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsars," I must do justice to the people of our own Territory. The people of New Mexico have no feelings in common with the people of Arizona, and *vice versa*—our habits, tastes and pursuits are different, and while we desire to be upon friendly terms with them socially—in our Territorial matters, for the future, all we ask, (in order to cement the bond of friendship) *is to be let alone*; for we have the presumption to think, that we have arrived at that stage of the proceedings, in our Territorial affairs, which forces us to attempt, at least, to manage for ourselves.

So soon as the Territorial Legislature shall meet, I will embrace the opportunity of calling their attention to the propriety of a geological survey of the Territory. The principle object should be to ascertain and make known, abroad, the immense wealth of our Territory in minerals, and in agricultural and grazing resources, with a view to their full development. These objects are eminently practicable, and at a very trifling expense this information can be obtained. The publication of such a report, showing as it no doubt would, the inexhaustible mineral wealth of the Territory, its fine grazing properties, and its beautiful valleys adapted for agricultural purposes, capable of furnishing employment to a large number of artisans and homes for hundreds of sturdy emigrants and their families, such a report I am confident, gentlemen, made by one thoroughly acquainted with the sciences of geology and mineralogy—would soon rapidly increase our population; and would add to the immensely cumulative testimony why Congress should speedily give us a Territorial Government.

It is well known to you gentlemen, that the Gadsden purchase, which comprises the vast majority of the Territory of Arizona, was at the time of the transfer by Mexico, to the United States, inhabited chiefly, by wild and savage tribes of Indians—the roving, thieving, and murdering Apaches—who existed mainly by forays into Sonora, to steal horses and cattle—some time since a treaty, was made by some of the United States Military officers and others attached to the Indian Agency, and the chiefs of these savage tribes, who agreed in their stipulations that no further depredations should be committed by them upon the residents of Arizona—the officers, on the part of the United States agreeing to furnish the various tribes, farming implements, seeds for planting, "*manta*" to cover their nakedness, and trinkets and baubles, such as the Indian delights to display on his person. On the part of the Government officers these treaty stipulations were sacredly kept, the Indians receiving all that was promised them. But did they gentlemen perform their part of the contract? far from it. It is true, for a few months after the treaty was made, we heard nothing of Apache depredations within our borders—except occasionally, a horse, a mule, or a beef having been stolen, or their having made a requisition upon the Overland Mail Stations for flour, corn, etc, which for the sake of peace, in every instance their demands were complied with, and their petty thefts overlooked. But recently, emboldened by success, the instincts of their savage nature, have predominated—they have driven off our stock, murdered our citizens in cold blood, and forced our women and children into captivity.

Gentlemen, if we expect to live in Arizona and prosper, we must teach the savages a salutary lesson, one that will be lasting and effective—no more presents and worthless treaties—and since they have commenced it, let it be war, then—war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.

By virtue of the office of Governor, I am commander in-chief of the citizen soldiery of the Territory I shall therefore pursue that course of policy best calculated to give protection to life and property, and as speedily as surrounding circumstances will permit, appoint the most efficient officers, and organize the militia of the Territory. Believing from past experience, however, that volunteers will be the most effective, for frontier service, I shall, as soon as arrangements can be made for their equipment and supplies, order out several Ranging Companies, and detail them into service, until the Indians are thoroughly chastised, and our Indian border troubles are quieted.

There are other subjects that I might touch upon at this time, but believing it more appropriate for some future day, I shall not longer occupy the time of the Convention by extending my remarks.

In conclusion Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, allow me again to return you my thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred on me, in selecting me as your chief Executive officer, and for the courteous attention and politeness you have displayed toward me, during my poor effort at speech making.

At the conclusion of his remarks he announced the appointment of James A. Lucas as Secretary of the Territory.

On motion of Judge McGowan, it was resolved that when this Convention adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet at 4 o'clock P. M.

No further business being presented, on motion, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention duly organized at 4 o'clock, pursant to adjournment.

Mr. Miller submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Governor be required to send a copy of the Constitution to the President of the United States, to the heads of Departments, to the members of the Committee on Territories of the two Houses, and also to the Governors of the different States and Territories; and if deemed expedient, the Governor shall have power to send a special messenger to the President. *Provided*, that the same shall be done without expense to the Government.

Gov. Owings, chairman of the committee on Printing, reported that the proprietor of THE ARIZONIAN would print the copies of the Constitution and Proceedings required by the Convention, at the following rates: For 250 copies in English and 150 copies in Spanish, $250.

The report was accepted, and on motion the committee was authorized to contract for the same at the rates agreed upon.

On motion of J. Howard Wells, a vote of thanks was tendered to Senor Aug. Ainza, who had kindly offered to translate the Constitution into Spanish, for publication, free of charge.

The committee on enrolled Constitution made a verbal report—that they had attended to their duty, and reported the Constitution and Schedule on the table, ready for signatures. The report of the committee was accepted, and the members of the Convention proceeded to sign the paper.

Captain John Donaldson presented the following protest, which, by vote of the House, was ordered to be spread on the minutes:

"I wish to enter my protest against the Constitution and Schedule, and beg leave that the same be entered upon the record of this Convention.

"JNO DONALDSON."

The signing of the Constitution having been completed,

On motion, Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock P.M.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention called to order at 7 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cozzens moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. Wordsworth be requested to furnish a copy of his remarks, on the adoption of the Provisional Constitution, for publication with the proceedings.

Capt. Alden moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Convention be, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Benj. F. Neal, for the able assistance he has rendered the Convention, by his advice, and the laborious duties he has personally performed.

Gov. L. S. Owings presented the following letter, written to the Convention by Sam'l G. Bean, which was ordered to be spread on the minutes:

MESILLA, March 28, 1860.

To the Delegates of the General Convention, to be held at Tucson, for the purpose of forming a Provisional Government for Arizona, on the first Monday in April, 1860:

GENTLEMEN: Having the honor to be a delegate from this place, I regret very much my inability to attend on so important an occasion. I have chosen my friend James A. Lucas to represent my views, and he is hereby fully authorized to act for me in the Convention. The project of forming a Provisional Government for Arizona I have only to say, meets my hearty concurrence; and though absent, I am with you, heart and hand.

I will stand to the Constitution you may adopt, and support it through "a sea of troubles." My most ardent desire is to see the consummation of this work, in my conception so nobly begun; and I assure you I have not "weakened," and that there is no back out in me on the subject.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL G. BEAN.

His Excellency announced the appointment of military officials.

Judge McGowan moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Messrs. Wordsworth and Doss be earnestly requested to accept the position to which they have been nominated by the Governor.

Mr. Donaldson asked to have it stated on the minutes that he declined voting.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The following resolution, submitted by Judge McGowan, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to pay for the printing authorized by the Convention, out of the first moneys which shall come into the Treasury

The object for which the Convention was called having been accomplished, and no further business being brought before the body, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES A. LUCAS, President.

GRANVILLE H. OURY, } Secretaries.
T. M. TURNER, }

INDIAN FIGHT IN SONORA.—From Sonora we have a deplorable account of its condition, through inroads of depredatory Apaches, who hold control of some of its fairest portions. In that section of the State bordering on this Territory, the various tribes of Apaches, that roam at will, are in such numbers and so daring in their outrages, that it has been deemed necessary by many of the citizens of the large towns and ranches, to organize parties for their own protection and security. One of these parties, numbering some thirty or more Mexicans, residents of Magdalena and vicinity, who were out in search of [illegible], were surprised on the 2d inst., at the Rinc[illegible]del Curcupo, by a band of Coyoteros Apaches, or at least ninety-five warriors. The Indians having the advantage by a surprise, at once surrounded them and remained masters of the field, after killing sixteen. The same day, those remaining had another skirmish, losing seven of their number besides having two badly wounded. Upon the report of their defeat reaching Magdalena, a party of over one hundred Mexicans immediately started out in pursuit; and as the country is swarming with Apaches, we shall probably hear of further fights, in which it is to be hoped the Mexicans may prove victorious. The Baseni ranch in Sonora, the property of Mr. Thomas Smith of Arizona, has been deserted by those left in charge, through danger of Apaches, who in that vicinity are in large numbers and very troublesome. In a fight some days since, with these thieving rascals, a Mexican was killed while in the house. The stock, the property of Mr. Smith, has been driven to Sarraca, and is in charge of Mr. Fields.

ROBBERY OF STOCK AT A MAIL STATION.—The Overland Mail station known as Dragoon Springs, received a visit from a band of Coyotero Apaches on Friday, the 7th inst., and were relieved of some of their valuable stock. A party of these Indians, who are getting to be very troublesome at several of the stations east of here, opened the corral of the company on the 7th, and drove off eight head of mules. Two of the number not liking their new owners, returned to the station; the remaining six have not been recovered.

MARRIED:

Consardo, en La Mesilla, Abril 1, A. D. 1860, por el Reverendo Horace S. Obispo, del Fuerte de Fillmore, Sr. Don Guillermo Farnes a Jesusita Duran.

In Tucson, April 8, 1860, at the residence of Col. Palatine Robinson, by J. Howard Wells, Esq., Mr. Reuben Russell to Senorita Nicolasa Valdez.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

FORT BUCHANAN, NEW MEXICO, April 8, 1860.

Sealed Proposals for the delivery of Beef Cattle to the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of this Post, at such times and in such quantities as he may require, will be received from this date until the ELEVENTH day of MAY, 1860, when said Proposals will be opened and examined, and the contract awarded to the *lowest responsible bidder*. All bids that may be deemed unreasonably high, will be rejected.

Address the undersigned, and mark the Proposals, "Proposal for the delivery of Beef Cattle."

HORACE RANDAL,
2d Lieut. 1st Dragoons,
ap12 4t Act. Ass't Com. Sub.

Proclamation
FOR THE FIRST ELECTION
Under the Constitution.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ARIZONA

MDCCCLX.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER VESTED IN me by the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Territory of Arizona, and in obedience to an order, contained in one of the sections of the Schedule of the said Constitution, I, L. S. OWINGS, Governor of said Territory, issue this my Proclamation calling an Election, by the qualified voters, in each County, and every Precinct throughout the Territory, to be held on the 7th or

First Monday of May next, 1860,

for County Officers, to wit:

A SHERIFF,
A PROBATE JUDGE,

for each County, and a

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
A CONSTABLE,

for each and every precinct in the said Counties: in

EWELL COUNTY,

[The County of Ewell, comprises all that portion of the Territory lying between the Chirrihahua Mountains on the East, and the longitudinal line, which crosses what is known as the "Little Desert" near the centre thereof, on the West.]

THE ELECTION WILL BE HELD:

1st Precinct, the Town, and suburbs of Tucson.
2d " " " Tubac.
3d " (at the house of John Ward,) Sonoita.
4th " (at the Casa Blanca,) on the Gila.
5th " at Calabasas.

DONA ANA COUNTY,

[The County of Dona Ana comprises all that portion of Territory lying East of the Rio Grande.]

THE ELECTION WILL BE HELD:

1st Precinct, the Town and suburbs of Dona Ana.
2d " " " Las Cruces.
3d " the Rio Bonita.

LA MESILLA COUNTY,

[The County of Mesilla, is bounded by the Rio Grande on the East and the Chirrihahua Mountains on the West.]

THE ELECTION WILL BE HELD:

1st and 2d Precincts, the Town, etc., of Mesilla.
3d Precinct, Santa Tomas.
4th " La Mesa.
5th " Amoles
6th Copper Mines.
7th Rio Membres,

CASTLE-DOME COUNTY,

[The County of Castle Dome comprises all that portion of the Territory lying West of the Western boundary of Ewell County.]

THE ELECTION WILL BE HELD:

1st Precinct, Arizona City and the suburbs.
2d " Gila City " "
3d " Laguna.
4th " Brulles Station.

The qualified electors in the several Counties, will also at the same time, and at the various places for holding the County elections—vote for the permanent locality of the COUNTY SEATS, in each of their said Counties, in the Territory.

The Superintendent of Elections appointed in the several Counties, will name the POLLS, (not specified in this Proclamation,) and appoint the necessary officers to conduct the said polls.

The Returns of the Election for County Officers and the places voted for, naming the County seats, will be transmitted, as early as practicable, to the Secretary of the Territory.

DONE AT TUCSON, this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

JAMES A. LUCAS,
SECRETARY OF T[illegible]

NOTICE.

The firm of Acebo, Knower & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Acebo withdrawing from the firm. The business will in future be carried on by KNOWER & DURALDE, who are authorized to collect the debts due the former firm of Acebo, Knower & Co., and who have become responsible for all the debts of the concern.

JOAQUIN ACEBO.

Mesilla and Brucito, N. M., March 19, 1860.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

CHAUCER'S COUNSEL.

FLEE from the crowd and ne to virtue true,
Content with what thou hast, though it be small;
To hoard brings hate—nor lofty things pursue,
He who climbs high endangers many a fall;
Envy's shade that ever waits on fame,
And of the sun that rises it will hide,
Trace not in life a vast expensive scheme,
But be thy wishes to thy state allied.
Be mild to other—— to thyself severe—
So truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

Think not of bending all things to thy will,
Nor vainly hope that fortune shall befriend;
In constant, she—but be thou constant still,
Whate'er betide, unto an honest end,
Yet needless dangers never madly brave;
Kick not thy naked foot against a nail,
Or from experience the solution crave—.
If well and pitcher strive, which shall prevail.
Be in thy cause as in thy neighbor's clear,
So truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

Whatever happens, happy in thy mind
Be thou, nor at thy lot in life repine;
He scapes all ill whose bosom is resigned,
Nor way nor weather shall be always fine.
Beside, thy home's not here; a journey this—
A pilgrim, thou; then hie thee on thy way;
Look up to God, intent to heavenly bliss,
Take what the road affords, and praises pay;
Shun brutal lusts, and seek the soul's high sphere,
So truth shall shield thee, or from lust or fear.

Melange.

A capital comic paper published in New York—a better paper than Punch to day—has a clever illustration typical of Seward's late speech Seward is represented as a bar tender drawing a glass of ale from a barrel marked "Senate, 1859," for a customer who looks like a full-blooded believer in the "irrepressible conflict," and "impending crisis." The following is the dialogue: Customer—"I notice you draw your ale very mild now, William." Landlord Seward—"Yes, this is a new tap; some I brewed myself last Wednesday. My customers thought the Rochester ale was rather too strong."

Notwithstanding Macauley's reputation for conversational power, he appears to have uttered few *bon mots*, to have made few conversational points which are not repeated and remembered. One of the very good stories current of him is the following; it is said he met Mrs Beecher Stowe at Sir Charles Trevelyan's, and rallied her on her admiration of Shakspeare. "Which of his characters do you like best?" said he "Desdemona," said the lady. "Ah, of course," was the reply, "for she was the only one who ran after a black man."

Nothing is said of giving woman the elective franchise. "Why shouldn't women vote as well as men? Are they not as capable of forming correct opinions on political subjects? Many a woman knows more than her husband." "That may be," said Jim, "but do you suppose I'd have a rascally politician come electioneering with my wife?" Ned was silenced.

A clergyman recently remarking on the orthographical analysis of the word devil and on the appropriateness of this cognomen to the person designed by it, added: "The whole name is *bad*. If we take away the first letter it is *evil*; take away another letter it is *vile*; take away the next letter it is *ill*; and the last letter itself has the sound of *hell*."

"Phillura, dear," said a loving husband to his loyal spouse, who was several years the junior, "what do you say to moving to the west?" "O, I'm delighted with the idea. You recollect when Morgan moved out there, he was as poor as we are, and he died in three years worth a hundred thousand dollars."

A gentleman in the spring time of life, when walking with a lady, stumbled and fell. On resuming his perpendicular, the lady remarked she "was sorry for his *faux pas*." "I did not hurt my fore paws," said he, "I only barked my knees."

That was a triumphant appeal of an Irishman, who was a lover of antiquity, who, in arguing the superiority of old architecture over the new, said, "where will you find any modern building that has lasted so long as the ancient?"

A poor loafer on hearing that they charged five dollars a day for board in California, said he would go there to live, as he wished to get his board charged to him. He is not particular about the price.

Why does a man sue for damages, and in his plea of complaint, claim that he has already received more damages than he wanted?

There is high authority for odd matches in this world. Venus the Goddess of Beauty, was married to a lame blacksmith.

The shortest way to a man's heart is down his throat.

An unprincipled Eastern cotemporary atrociously remarks, that "awl is quiet in Lynn."

THE Territory of New Mexico, County of Socorro—In the District Court, Third Judicial District, and County of Socorro, Fall Term, A. D. 1859.—Josephin Colborn and her Husband *vs.* Henry Cunniff, administrator, and the absent and unknown heirs of Thomas Biggs, deceased.—Chancery.

The President of the United States of America and the Territory of New Mexico, To Henry Cunniff, and the absent and unknown heirs of Thomas Biggs, deceased, greeting:

Whereas, at the fall term of said court it was ordered by the court, upon satisfactory information: that some of the defendants are non-residents of this Territory; that publication be made in THE ARIZONIAN, a newspaper published at Tucson, in this Territory, for eight weeks before the next term of this court, the last being at least two weeks before the next term of this court; the said defendants to appear, plead, demurr or answer to this suit, on or before the first day of this court, to be begun and held at the court house at Lemitar, county of Socorro, Territory of New Mexico, on the first MONDAY of NOVEMBER next, 1859.

You are therefore hereby required to be and appear at the next term of the District Court aforesaid, to be holden in and for the county aforesaid, to be begun and held on the third MONDAY in MAY, A. D. 1860, to answer unto the petition of the said plaintiff in chancery, on or before the [illegible] day of said term; otherwise judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said petitioner.

The said suit is brought to subject a certain tract of land, situated in said county and belonging to the estate of the said Thomas Biggs, to a sale, for the purpose of satisfying a certain claim of the said plaintiff, against the estate of the said Thomas Biggs, for the sum of as will more fully appear by said petition, due to the said plaintiff.

Witness the Hon. W. F. Boone, Presiding Judge of the Third Judicial District, and seal of court, issued this 17th day of February, 1860.

E. MARTINEZ, Clerk
of the 3d Jud. Dist., Territory of N. M.
mh8 8w ap26.

HALE'S LAMP.

The only improved "KEROSENE" or "COAL OIL BURNER" in the Market.

WARRANTED to give the light of SIX CANDLES, at a cost of ONE AND A QUARTER CENTS, PER HOUR. IT CANNOT BE MADE TO EXPLODE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. The light can be increased or decreased as easily as a gas light and is much steadier. THIS BURNER WILL GIVE MORE LIGHT from the same quantity of burning material, than any other one ever invented. HALE'S BURNER will make as much light with a half-inch wick, as Dietz's will with an inch wick. THIS WILL STAND READY TO PROVE.

We are advised by the last steamer that there has been a very large quantity of "miserable coal Oil" sent to this market, because it cannot be sold at home; where the article is known, there is no sale for it at any price; consequently it is sent where people are not "posted."

BEWARE OF REDUCED PRICES! "A word to the wise is sufficient" We warrant every gallon we sell to be of the purest quality: but we cannot compete, in price, with a BAD ARTICLE, and shall not attempt to do so. Dealers in the interior supplied at short notice.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES, at
San Francisco.....105 Front St.
Sacramento.....104 J. St.
AT RETAIL,
200 Washington Street. S. F.
BRAGG & CO.
feb10 3m

SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL LINE.

THE San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line have in store and en route from the coast a full assortment of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, WOODEN-WARE,
To which they call the attention of the trade. To jobbing customers, *for cash*, or approved paper, at sixty days, we will sell at a small advance upon cost and freight.

EDWARD HALL,
Agent S. A. & S. D. Mail Line,
El Paso, Texas
oct20 6m

UNITED STATES' BOUNDARY HOTEL.

LOCATED ON THE SONOITA-VALLEY ROAD three miles from Fort Buchanan.

The above hotel has been opened by the subscriber, and he is now prepared to accommodate travelers in the best style the country affords. He will also keep on hand a fine assortment of wines, liquors, cigars, sardines, etc., etc. He will also insure all horses committed to his care. Persons visiting the Fort will find good accommodations for the night at my establishment.

jan 30 6m JAMES GRAYDON.

NOTICE.

H. S. WASHBURN, is my legally appointed agent, to transact any and all business, for me and in my name, during my absence, or till such time as this notice shall be revoked.

E. G. WELD.

Tucson, January 14, 1860. 19.tf

First Premium again!

BEING THE
Seventh Time Received Against all Competitors.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

I CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets

HAS COMPLETED HIS ARRANGEMENTS, and has now the largest and best arranged Gallery in the United States, consisting of over twenty different rooms and four distinct lights, which enables him to suit the light to the various styles of features, by which perfect likenesses of all may be obtained. With his new style of Cameras, just received by express, he is now executing pictures, from miniature to full Life Size, superior to those taken in any part of the world. Those that think differently, produce their pictures. I challenge comparison in either Photographs, Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes.

Please call and examine specimens. Gallery free to all. Rooms open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished Having over $21,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases and Chemicals on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. se29 6m

OVERLAND MAIL NOTICE—*Change of Hour.* On and after 31 December, the Overland Mail Stage will leave San Francisco for St. Louis and Memphis at 12 o'clock M. on Monday and Friday of each week. Overland Express for Visalia, Fort Tejon and Los Angeles, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

Overland Mail Company (via Los Angeles.)—Tariff of Prices. From San Francisco, or from any point on the route between San Francisco and Fort Yuma, to terminus of Pacific Railroad, or Ft. Smith, Ark., $100; From San Francisco to Visalia, $20. From San Francisco to Fort Tejon, $30: From San Francisco to Los Angeles, $40; From San Francisco to Fort Yuma, $70: From Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, $40. Way fare 10 cents per mile; no charge less than one dollar.

LOUIS McLANE,
jy13 1y Agent O. M. Co., San Francisco.

Notice:

Of the establishment of the Land Office for the Territory of New Mexico.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, approved May 21, 1858, entitled "An act to create a land district in the Territory of New Mexico," it is hereby declared and made known that the office for the sale and entry of public lands in the Territory of New Mexico will be established at Santa Fe, in said Territory, from and after the 25th day of November next.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1858.

By order of the President:
JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office
je19 1y

G. F. HOOPER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES. Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, &c., FORT YUMA, Colorado River.
R. E. RAIMOND, Agent, San Francisco.

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